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Henry B. Dawson

Sabin's Reprints,

QUARTO SERIES.

No. IV.

Certain Inducements

TO

WELL MINDED PEOPLE

WHO ARE HERE

Straitned in their Eſtates or otherwiſe:

OR,

Such as are willing, out of Noble and Publike Principles, to tranſport Themſelves or ſome Servants, or Agents for them into the *Weſt Indies*, for the Propagating of the Goſpel and Increaſe of TRADE.

NEW YORK:
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JOSEPH SABIN.

New York, 1865.

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Certain Inducements

To well minded

P E O P L E,

Who are here ſtraitned in their Eſtates or otherwiſe: or ſuch as are willing out of Noble and publike Principles, to tranſport Themſelves, or ſome Servants, or Agents for them into the *Weſt-Indies*, for the propagating of the Goſpel and increaſe of TRADE.

THere ſeemes to bee a great Gate opened to the Goſpels entrance upon the *Indians*, a great part of them being already for the moſt part reduced to civill goverment, & cohabitation, to live in callings, to ſpeak *Spaniſh* (which is a Language very eaſie to bee learned) and ſome to writing and reading; yea, the wildeſt *Indians* upon the Southern Main, have bin found to be very open to conviction in their Religion, and others, (yea, even hundreds) have earneſtly deſired to live ſomwhere under the *Engliſh* Goverment, paying Tribute, and would deſirouſly Learn their Religion: as being reſolved the *Spaniards* Religion cannot

1 *Inducement.*

cannot bee good, the Profeſſors thereof are of ſo evil converſation, they generally love the *Engliſh* and ſome are proud to have the *Engliſh* names put upon them; they have ſome remaining knowledge of the Creation of man and of a great Flood; they abhor Lyers and Adulterers.

Induce ment. Eaſie accommodation for Houſes, for in ſome parts there are ſome ready built; and where they be none, a great number may bee in few dayes fitted for their preſent abode; for there is no ſuch rigor of weather to force ſuch exact providing of Houſes; but the matter of Fortification, Food, and Commodity may precede better & more beautifull buildings: there are Leaves of a fathome broad, and as much in length, which will ſuffice to cloſe the wals and Roofes, and theſe will laſt many yeers: but when it is ſeaſonable to build fairer houſes, there is good Timber for them, as Pine, Cedar, Oake, (ſome bearing Acornes) Locuſts, Aſh, Mangroves, Mancheneele; and the worke of building may in all reaſon bee farre cheaper there, where the workman is not burdened with Rents and proviſion as in *England.*

Induce ment. There may bee a ſpeedy and abundant ſupply of food: ſpeed of ſupply appeareth by the times and kinds of ſupply. *Engliſh* grain will grow well, and yield a pure Flower; *Indian* Corn yeelds a crop in three months; Peaſe in two, Potatoes in five, Pumpions in three, Caſſavia in ſix. Plantanes in ten, and Angoala Peas in five months (theſe

(theſe grow on a tree, and for three yeers or more, have little intermiſſion of bearing) Plantanes continue to beare well foure yeers without any intermiſſion; there are other roots good, as Illiamus and Diſhway, which will keep in the houſe moſt part of the yeare in ſtores: theſe things for fruits. The Land hath likewiſe Hogs, Deere, Rabbets, Guianaes, Armadillaes, Weſtcotoones, Turtle, Tilboa, and where the *Spaniard* hath been, or is, there are Goats, Sheepe, alſo Horſes, Aſſenecoes for Sevice, and Cowes for food, and that very good and plentifull. In the Rivers of water, and on the Sea coaſts there are ſtore of various and choice Fiſhes very good for food, and delicate, as Pike, Breame, hogfiſh, rockfiſh, ſnappers, groopers, porgies, megfiſh, parrotfiſh, grunts, angelfiſh, blewcoats, velvitcoats, morrage, cunnyfiſh, lobſters, ſtingrayes, horſeies, gevallees pilchers, ambrefiſh, and oyſters; alſo turtle of divers ſorts, Manatee and divers other ſorts. In the aire is great diverſity of Foules, Ducks of ſeverall ſorts, Wildgeeſe, pigeon, parret, mackow, turtle, doves, goaling, Curlews, paſſo, flemingo, herne, peacock, Caſſooes, cohooes, turkeys, cocks and hens, blackbirds, and divers other ſorts both ſmall and great very plentifull. The abundance of ſupply appeareth, not onely in what hath beene ſaid, but farther, in proportion of encreaſe; one grain of *Indian* Corne yeelds a ſtalke, and each ſtalke yeelds two faire eares (beſides ſmaller) each eare containing about ſix hun-

dred graines, ſome eight hundred; ſo that you ſee the fruitfull Land yeelds about a thouſand fold: fourteen hundred eares, yea ſometimes a thouſand fills an hogſhead with graine, and that is eight buſhels: one acre of ground yields ordinarily ten thouſand eares; ſo that ſixty foure buſhells, are commonly produced by one acre at one crop, and on the ſame ground you may have three crops of Corne in the ſame yeere, if not foure, and this Corne makes far better bread then what hath beene uſually of that in *New-England* and *Virginia;* and indeed it may bee made as good as our Bread here in *England,* and will make very good Beere, and ſo will honey likewiſe, of which there is great ſtore: Peaſe planted in an acre, which three quarts will do; ariſe in one Crop to three hogſheads, ſometimes to five, though they do not grow at all times of the yeer alike; yet there may be three crops of peaſe in one yeere; there are divers ſorts of peaſe, and of divers colours, as red, white, black, and gray, ſome of them as good, or rather better then the beſt in *England.* Potatoes yield an exceeding encreaſe, and are very delicious for mens eating, being farre more pleaſing to the pallate, and wholſome to the ſtomack there, where they eate them freſh out of the ground, then they are here, when they are brought over; and the reaſon is, becauſe they are commonly two or three moneths old before they bee eaten, and if there they are kept but ſix dayes after they are out of the ground,

ground, they are eſteem'd fit only for the Hoggs: Potatoes are alſo extraordinary uſefull for divers ſorts of Cattell in the roots, or ſlips, upon which, and the generall food of the Countrey uſually given to Hogs, doth yeeld the taſt of the Porke much more ſweet and pleaſing then ours in *England*, and indeed is as palatſome and nouriſhing as Mutton here. Plantanes in foure acres will in its kind, ſerve a Family of twenty perſons, both for meate and drinke; which drinke is pleaſant, quick, nouriſhing, ſtrong, and like ſome Wines; Plantanes are a very excellent fruit, whereof uſe may be made in ſixteen or eighteen ſeverall diſhes of different taſte, yet every one pleaſant to the pallate, wholſome to the ſtomack, hearty and very nouriſhing to the body; they do make good bread, puddings, tarts, and yeeld a fine flower for pancakes. Caſſavia is the root of a Tree, which is a very good and hearty food, roſted in the fire, ſtewed, baked, or boyled; it yeelds likewiſe a very pure flower, which makes bread to victuall Ships, that will keepe for Shippes ſtore ſome yeares, and continue very good. Guyanaes, Armadillaes, and Weſtcotoones are of ſeverall ſhapes, but in their taſt ſomewhat, but much better than a Rabbet. There are alſo ſeverall other ſorts of creatures good for food (not ſpecified) of ſuch like kinds. The Turtle of the Land is a Beaſt, very good, wholſome, and pleaſant fleſh for meat; of which there is reaſonable ſtore. Tilboa is a Creature, the fleſh whereof eateth like Biefe,

Biefe, and is almoſt as big as an Oxe; theſe about the Seacoaſt are ſomwhat rare, but up in the Countrey, by *Indians* and ſome *Engliſh* relations, much more plentifull. As for Fiſh, it would be too tedious to relate the nature and quality of every particular ſort; we ſhall only make a true relation of ſome of the cheifeſt. The Hogfiſh is much better than our Salmon; and is in taſt exceedingly pleaſant, it is a broad red fiſh and about the bigneſſe of an ordinary Salmon; from which fiſh being roſted, a pint of pure fat hath dropped, which fat is good for divers uſes to dreſſe victualls. Rockfiſh is of ſeverall ſizes, ordinarily as big as a codfiſh and ſome are much bigger and is better then a Codfiſh. Snappers are about the bignes of a Salmon, and are as good as the Hogfiſh. Gropers are about the ſize of a Codfiſh, and as good and rather better. Porgies are in goodneſſe neer to that of the hogfiſh, but not above half ſo big. Megfiſh is as big as the Porgie, and not much inferiour to it in goodneſſe. Of the Sea Turtle fiſh, very much may be ſpoken in point of its goodnes; it is a creature living in the Sea, and feeding upon the graſſe growing in the bottome of the Sea, whereof there is plenty, the fleſh of this creature is very good, and eats much like Veale; this meat out of an hidden quality, is very medinicall for the cure of the diſeaſes of the Dropſie and Fluxes, into which ſome falls, though ſeldome; and gently purgeth their bodies throughly, and worketh a perfect cure; the

the fleſh thereof may very well be eaten without bread, and is marvellous nouriſhing and very deſirable, it yeelds good ſtore of oyle, which is ſo inoffenſive, that halfe a pint may bee drunke at a draught ; it is in colour yellow, and in goodnes to be uſed as butter, being but little, or not at all inferior to it: it .is alſo very ſoveraigne being compoſed with other things into a ſalve, for any green wounds, or old ſores, as by experience hath appeared : ſome of theſe Fiſhes in ſpawning time, will lay two or three hundred eggs, which egges are about the bigneſſe of an Hens egge, and are good to be eaten ; this Fiſh is very plentifull, ſo that ſome have taken forty at a fiſhing, and ſometimes more, and of ſuch large ſizes, that ſome one of them will ſerve fifty men at a meale ; the fleſh hereof is ordinarily powdred up in hogſheads for Ships proviſion ; many other are the rare qualities of this Fiſh (it may be called a Fiſh, for it is indeed rather fleſh) and of theſe Turtles there are ſeverall ſorts, as green Turtle, hawkesbill Turtle (of which is the ſhell for Combes) Logger heads, trunck Turtle, Lady Turtle, ſome better, ſome worſe, but all good for food, and the beſt is moſt plentifull. Manatee is likewiſe a creature living in the Sea, and might well be tearmed a Sea Cow, for the taſt thereof is like Biefe, and is very good, and taketh salt likewiſe ; this Creature hath a ſtone which is a very ſoveraign remedy for the Stone in the Bladder, and very helpfull to women in travel, as hath often been proved ; as alſo againſt

againſt the Cramp, for which particulars, there are likewiſe many other things, as Sharkes ſtones, Crabs ſtones, and many other medicines from ſeverall ſenſibles and vegitables, for the diſeaſes there, and alſo for the diſeaſes raigning in other parts, of which good uſe may be made.

4 *Induce ment* Sufficient proviſion for clothing in two or three yeares; for Cotton-ſeed being planted, yeelds in four or five moneths, and of this divers kindes of linnen cloathing, both inward and outward, may be made, as alſo ſtockins and gloves. Beſides, there is a ſilke-graſſe, which growes naturally, and may be cut once a year; this by the Indians is eaſily fitted to make cordage, and to be ſpun into a fine thread, very good to make ſtuffes, which queſtionleſſe would be very fine and rich, it being in its nature and colour much like raw ſilke. The bodies of Plantane trees, and leaves of Pine-apple-trees, doe alſo yeeld a fine thread. Sheep proſper well there, and ſilke-wormes are likely to doe ſo; yet were it better to have occaſion to fetch ſilke from the neighbouring *Eaſt-India*, as the *Spaniards* uſe to doe. Hides are eaſily in three or foure moneths tanned, to make Leather for ſhoes and boots; there is matter likewiſe to make hats.

5 *Induce ment* Of commodities there are in being, Indico, Cocheneale, Annottoe, Balſame, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Silke-graſſe, Silke-cotton, and other Cotton, Sarſaperilla, and other drugges; Bees-waxe, Dete (which is an excellent perfume, growing naturally, and there is ſome probability it would bee

bee much better being tranſplanted;) divers ſorts of Dying woods, alſo Tarre, Pitch, Tallow, Hides, beſides the Mines of Silver and Gold, there is alſo Copper and Iron, it is ſuppoſed likewiſe that many of the *Eaſt-India* Commodities will grow there, and ſo would Vines for Wines, and Olives for Oyle in that ſoile and clime, as the like experence ſhewes, and the prohibition of the King of *Spaine* witneſſeth: Alſo there are Pearls, and ſome Spices; yea there is a barke of a Tree, which is white, that ſeemeth a compound of all Spices.

The comfort of Fruit, which are ſo refined by the Sunne and wholſome, that they infect not the body though eaten in abundance: There is moſt delightfull gardening, and more eaſie than in cold places. The ſorts of fruits, beſides Plantaines, are Pine-apples (which is a fruit for delicacy, delicious, ſweet and pleaſing taſte, to be admired, and the ſcent thereof very odoriferous and pleaſing to that ſenſe; it is accounted one of the primeſt fruits in the whole world) Oranges, Lemmons, Lymes, Pome-citrons, Figges, Pomegranats, Coco-nuts, Supporters, Guava's, yellow Plums, Mameele, Cuſtard-fruit, Water-Millions (a Fruit as big as a Pompion here, which yeelds about a quart, ſome a pottle of very pleaſant liquor, and very good againſt the Stone Collick and Stone in the Bladder) Muſk-Millions, a kind of Cherries with three ſtones, Prickle-peares, and Pinguins, all theſe very good, the trees alwayes green and pleaſant to behold. 6 *Induce ment*

The

7 *Induce ment* The moderation of neceſſary charge, and paines of railes and pales is avoided; for Lyme trees fence better then any quick ſet in England, any eaſie hand of woman or lad can plant them, and they grow up and beare in two yeares. Three men will cut downe the woods, and fit an acre of ground in eight dayes to be planted, afterward the ground being kept cleane, is alwaies upon a ſhower of raine ready to bee planted, and one man may plant an acre of Corne in a day; ſo alſo Plantanes and Peaſe; and in two dayes a man may plant an acre of Potatoes: Corne and Potatoes need weeding once a fortnight, and an Acre may be weeded by one man in two houres. Plantanes after once planting, need little paines in huſbandry, only ſometime ſuperabundant ſuckers taken away: The Land needs no dung, nor any fallow yeares; the *Indian* corn needs no plowing nor harrowing; the labour for providing hay and other fodder for winter is needleſſe, the graſſe being alwaies greene, ſo that it is eaſie to keep great droves of Cattell: One man by labour can provide for twenty men; the Indians are alſo apt to labour, and will be helpfull in making cordage, alſo in building and Smiths worke, ſo likewiſe in Fiſhing. By theſe particulars, and the former, it may be perceived how a godly people may be inabled in the Weſt Indies to bee more liberall to God in publike and domeſtike duties: which leiſure ſeems to be contrived by providence in theſe benigne parts, to bring theſe Gentiles, to which

which every pious family will conduce ſomething: alſo a people of large hearts may bee there more free to each other, in acts of hoſpitality, curteſie, reliefe, and commerce, neither ſhall they be neceſſitated by covetouſneſſe, or rigid dealing, to occaſion reproach, under which ſome are here, to the griefe of others and themſelves. Alſo pretious ſouls ſettled in theſe parts ſhall be exempted from the drudgery, which they are put to in England, and other places; ſo that as their names may be freed from reproach, their bodies may be freed from moyling, ſo their hearts from a great deale of care; yea, though they have many Servants and Children to keepe, they are not burdenſome, but helpfull: neither doth heat or cold procure any impeachment to the labour of body, or ſtudy of minde.

The healthfulneſſe of the Climate: there is no Itch, Scab, Diſtillation by the noſe, nor Cough, nor Lice upon the body, nor ſmall Poxe, Meaſels, Conſumption, Gout, Palſie, or any plethorique deſeaſes are ſeldome or never found there. 8 *Inducement*

The diviſion or allotment of Lands in the firſt yeare is to be as followeth, to be Freehold land to all the perſons hereafter mentioned, and their heires and aſſignes for ever hereafter, viz. 9 *Inducement*

1 All that ſhall land at firſt, and within the firſt two moneths after the firſt arrivall, are to have fixe acres for every head or perſon within foure miles of the Townes circumference, and ſixty acres an head in ſome other place: and Servants

are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

2 All that ſhall land betweene the firſt two moneths and the end of the next foure moneths, are to have ſixe acres an head within foure miles of the Townes circumference, and fifty acres an head in ſome other place; and ſervants are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

3 All that ſhall land betweene the firſt ſixe moneths and the end of the next ſixe moneths, are to have foure acres an head within foure miles of the Townes circumference, and 30 acres an head in ſome other place, and ſervants are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

Moreover, unto every Maſter or Family there ſhall be allotted a certaine portion of ground in the town for building of houſes and for gardens, &c. and alſo to every Servant when they come out of their times.

And for encouragement to well affected perſons to contribute moneys for a publique ſtock; it is agreed, that he that puts into the ſaid publique ſtocke one hundred pounds, ſhall have for it five hundred Acres of Land, and his money paid him back againe in convenient time out of the publike profit and revenue, and ſo proportionably for every ſumme under or above one hundred pounds: and that every man not going in perſon ſhall notwithſtanding if hee adventure any

any ſumme of money, have the like priviledge: And likewiſe every man not going in perſon, but ſending ſervants, ſhall [have] the like priviledge for the ſaid ſervants, as if he went in perſon, and his ſervants at the expiration of the time of their ſervice, demand and receive as their due the proportion of land above ſpecified.

OBIECTIONS

OBIECTIONS
Anſwered.

Obiect. 1. *SOme will ſay the heat of the Countrey is intollerable.*

Anſwer. There are ſome hundreds here in *London*, who beſides the many thouſands of our Country men there (that have had opportunity of returning, had they deſired it) beare witneſſe to the contrary; the one reſolving to end their dayes there; the other generally deſiring nothing more, then to returne to thoſe parts againe, as the onely ſweete Climate, affording all comfortable meanes of Livelyhood, beyond any other latitude known to them in the whole World: beſides, the temperatneſſe of the Climate is cleared, not only by experience as aforeſaid, but by reaſon it ſelfe, for the coole aire riſing and increaſing with the riſing and ſtrength of the Sunne, which cooles and qualifies the otherwiſe extraordinary heat. Againe, the nights are long, the Sun ſetting twelve houres, and the Sunne being directly under the Earth, the aire and earth is much cooled thereby.

thereby. And laſtly, the Graſſe being alwaies greene, plainly demonſtrates that there is no ſuch parching heat as is conceived, and wee know to be in other Countreys.

Some will ſay the heat and plenty in thoſe parts are Enemies to Procreation. Object. 2.

The *Spaniards* who may be reckoned among the moſt luxurious livers in the World, do confute this opinion; for they have not only plenty of children begotten in Wedlocke, but alſo numerous multitudes of a mixt generation, which they beget on *Negroes* and *Indian* Women; the firſt called *Molattoes*, the other *Meſteeces*, of both which there are multitudes: and many *Engliſh* Women have two children at a birth. *Anſwer*

Few Children live after two or three Yeeres old, and rarely come to the ſtate of Men and Women. Object. 3.

Though there hath been ſome ſeeming ground for this, in the mortality of divers heretofore, yet it is and ever was a meer ſcandall; as the Objection aroſe at firſt from the ſcandalous and moſt intemperate courſes of Parents (in part) Mothers giving themſelves to the drinking of hot waters, as familiarly (when they could get them) as wee doe Beere here; and not onely ſo, but giving *Anſwer*

ſuch

ſuch burning drinks to their Children; which how eaſily it would deſtroy and overthrow nature in our children here (when flames are added to the fire of their naturall heat, which abounds in them) all underſtanding men know; beſides wanting of milke and fleſh at their firſt planting (wherein now they abound) the Children feeding continually and onely upon thoſe luſcious fruits; how commonly leſſe exceſſe (in the delightfull fruits in our own Countrey and Climates) kill many children with Wormes, all know; but ſince they have had other food, both Milke and Fleſh, and where Parents take care to give them what is fit for them, this danger, and the Objection therein is wholly avoided; Children living now, and thriving as well there, where any care is had of them, as any doe here, if not much better.

All which conſidered and layed in the ballance, with the preſent ſad and ſuffering (& not eaſily reparable) condition of many thouſands here, who either by the plundering and utter ruine of their Eſtates, by the cruelty of the Cavaliers, or through the decay of Trading, made now ſo unable to afford that helpe unto the State in relieving and ſupplying

ſupplying others, that they are not able to ſubſiſt themſelves; and muſt ſuddenly (without little leſſe than a miracle) prove very great burthens to others, as already they are to themſelves, and whenas ſo comfortable, yea plentifull conditions of living and providing for their Families, invite them to theſe more propitious and abounding parts of the World; it ſeemes not onely folly in multitudes of men that thinke there is no living out of the ſmoke of their owne chimneys (that hardly afford any) but cruelty to themſelves and theirs, to welter and languiſh in a ſordid condition here at home, that might ſo plentifull provide for themſelves and theirs; but ill affection to the State which they may ſerve there, and muſt over-burthen here. And laſtly, it is moſt of all ingratitude to the rich bounty and goodneſſe of the Creator, that they are ſo farre from making uſe thereof, that, they abhor the thoughts of going to ſee his wonders in the deep, and the deep treaſures of his wonderfull riches in thoſe paradiſes of the Earth, reſerved (as it ſeems) as a ſpeciall part of the recompence of the ſtraitneſſe of his own people in thoſe more glorious than is yet credited in other parts of the World.

Acornes were and are thought good food, where bread is not knowne, but there is not that diſproportion betweene Bread and Acornes, that indeed there is betweene theſe and thoſe parts, the inclemency and barrenneſs of theſe, put in compariſon with the fertility and nature cheriſhing ſweetneſſe, affording ſcarce any degree of compariſon ; Beſides if ſome good, though poore people were intermixt with the many thouſands of our owne Country-men already planted in the *Weſt India*, they might impart ſpirituall riches and treaſures unto them, in participation of their temporalls, and bee both made not onely happy thereby themſelves, but communicate much of the riches of thoſe plentifull parts to theſe (that are made indigent and wanting of them) both for their comfortable refreſhment here and maintaining a great trade with other Nations.

FINIS.

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